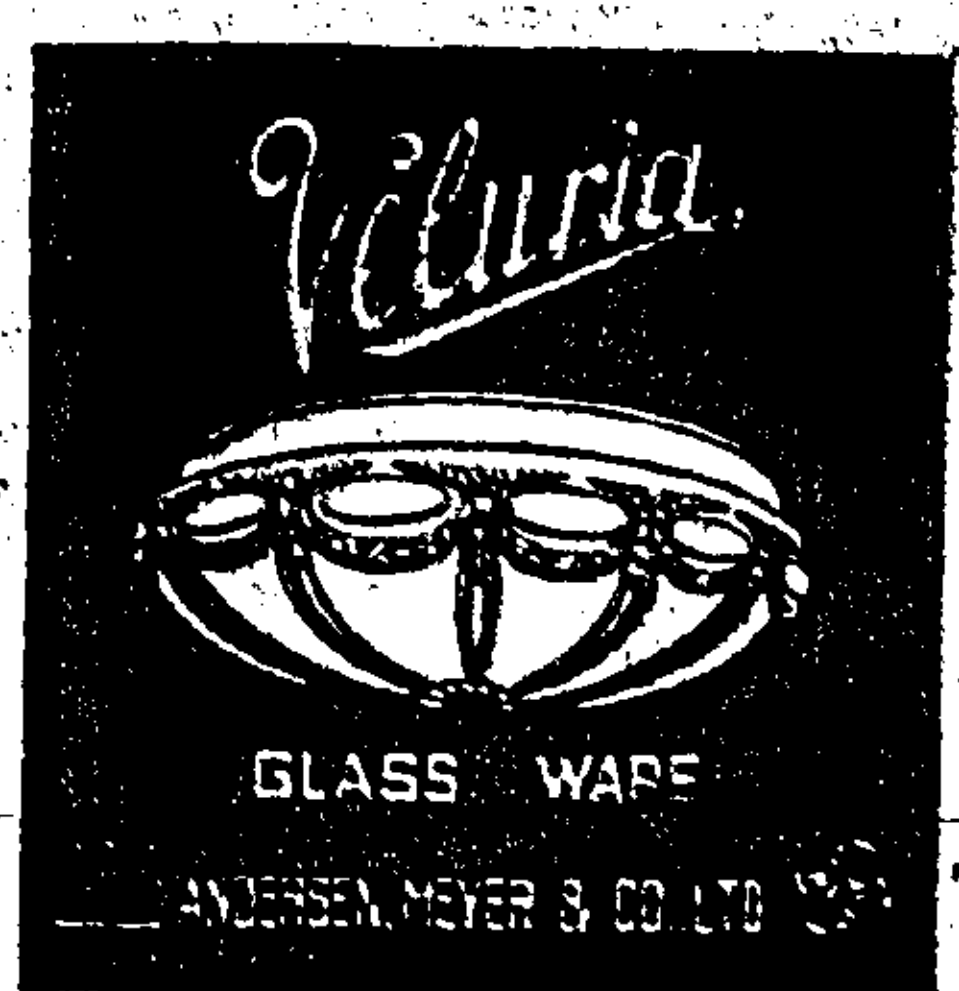




The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1920.

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

"THE STRAIN HAS DISAPPEARED"

London, April 29.
In his speech in the House of Commons, reporting on the San Remo Conference, Mr. Lloyd George said the Germans must show that they are grappling with the problem. That is all we ask at present. The Allies are in most complete accord on all these questions—(Cheers). There was identity not only of purpose but of spirit. He had never seen it better. The strain had disappeared and there was the same old gladness of comradeship that carried us through the war. He denounced attempts to promote discord, due to personal malignity and disappointed ambition, as criminal. Mr. Lloyd George said in regard to Turkey that he agreed with Mr. Millerand that it would be undesirable to outline the proposals until submitted to the Porte, but there was really nothing to reveal. There had been no departure from the principles laid down. The Conference confirmed the mandate for Syria being given to France, while the mandates for Mesopotamia, including Mosul and Palestine, had been given to Britain and, in regard to Palestine, with full recognition of Mr. Balfour's declaration in respect of the Jews. Agreement was reached with France with regard to oil distribution in Mosul. The Armenian problem was overwhelmingly difficult, owing to the fact that there was no Armenian population in the east areas the Allies would have liked to allocate to Armenia. If the Allies gave them to Armenia, who would enforce the decree? He emphasised that in view of their responsibilities, none of the Allies was able to undertake this task, which would have involved a very strong military force. Therefore the Allies had appealed to America to undertake the mandate in Armenia. If the United States refused, the Allies might ask President Wilson to arbitrate with regard to the boundaries of Armenia. The San Remo Conference practically re-affirmed the decision to open trade relations with Russia and in every wise to facilitate the sending of peaceable materials to Russia and the obtaining of surplus foodstuffs and raw materials from Russia. The Allies were determined not to accept Mr. Litvinoff as a member of the Soviet delegation on this matter, owing to his abusing privileges in the past. It was a serious matter, the delay in obtaining raw material from Russia, but it was much better to have a clear understanding at first that we could only do business on a basis to which civilised countries adhered. They therefore invited the Supreme Council to support them in stating that the delegation would be welcomed if it came for the purpose of transacting commercial business, but Mr. Litvinoff would not be received in Great Britain and we would not meet him elsewhere.

Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said: "The Conference will undoubtedly always be a conspicuous landmark on the path peace. When there, I was thankful to feel that Great Britain is surmounting the difficulties arising out of the war perhaps better than any other land. There are high prices here; but they are higher everywhere else." He felt in the air that things were improving—(Cheers.) Things were better than at any preceding Conference. There was more confidence and less apprehension at the Conference, which marked a distinct stage in European convalescence—(Loud cheers.)

Following after Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith declared that it was extremely desirable that the floating charge imposed on Austria and Germany should be replaced by a fixed agreed sum. He was of opinion that the San Remo Conference marked a considerable step towards the reconstruction of Europe. Nevertheless, he wanted to see the effective establishment of the League of Nations as the authentic organ of the vast number of States, small and great, who were already partners to the Covenant, and augmented by our late enemies.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Lloyd George said he was gratified at the reception given by the House of Commons to his speech. He referred to the overwhelming importance of an understanding with Emir Feisal and opined that an understanding would not be difficult to obtain, as a more loyal or more straightforward ruler did not exist, nor was there a better man to deal with. Emir Feisal had a considerable task in building up a new Government, as the people had not enjoyed self-government for centuries.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Asquith, said the Allies were anxious, in the interests of all, including Germany, to shorten the suspense. As regards indemnities and charges, the Allies agreed that it would be better for Germany to know the exact liability and they had invited her to definitely submit a proposal for a lump sum, but Germany had not done so. Germany has the remedy in her own hands by stating what she is prepared to pay. Mr. Lloyd George again emphasised that there were at present three Powers with the strength, the organisation and the will to direct the affairs of Europe. Until there was something equal in power and organisation to replace it, it was idle to wind up the Supreme Council. That Council was the beginning of the League of Nations. He was an earnest believer in the League; if it failed, the only hope was a federation of nations.

FIGHTING THE BOLSHIEVS.

BIG POLISH OFFENSIVE.

London, April 29.
A War Office official announcement says that the Polish offensive, cabled yesterday, is in consequence of the Bolsheviks' refusal to meet the Polish peace delegates. The offensive is on a front of 250 miles from Pripiet to Dniester. It is believed that the Ukrainians, under General Petlura are co-operating. On the southern sectors of this front by April 26 the Poles had reached Orruch, Korosten and Jidmir, and had captured Bar. The average depth of the advance was 35 miles and the maximum fifty. The Reds in the Crimea are faced with grave difficulties. A number of peasant risings have occurred in Ukraine and also Cossack territories. A number of Red regiments have mutinied, owing to attempts at their conversion into Labour units without demobilisation or leave.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SHANGHAI STUDENTS' TROUBLE.

Shanghai, April 30.
The editor of the students' newspaper is charged with publishing articles inciting to revolt. He is appearing at the Mixed Court on Monday morning.

LABOUR DAY AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, April 30.
The military are planning the suppression and prohibition of parades and demonstrations to-morrow.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LABOUR DAY IN SHANGHAI.

AUTHORITIES TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

Shanghai, May 1.

The Defence Commissioner has stationed two Companies of troops with a machine-gun at the west gate of the Recreation Ground, where the labourers plan to hold a Labour Day mass meeting this afternoon. The authorities have decided on stern suppressive measures, announcing prohibition of the planned parade. Additional martial law regulations became effective yesterday.

Labourers who are on holiday to-day announce that their organisation is not political or Bolshevist and has no connection with the students. They chose May 1st because world labour secured an eight-hours' day on that date.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING.

London, April 29.

Mr. Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary of Shipping, in a statement regarding the Appropriation Account says: The so-called debit represents the amount drawn by vote of credit, the rest of the expenditure being met from earnings. The remarkable thing in the Shipping Controller's opinion is that the amount for which the Ministry had to ask votes of credit was so small. This hundred million sterling comprises, speaking broadly, the entire net cost for the year ended 31st March, 1919 (the year of war and demobilisation), of the transportation of the British armies, stores and munitions to and from all theatres, the carriage of manikins from abroad, all merchant tonnage provided for the use of the Navy, standard shipbuilding and ship purchase contracts at home and abroad. It is not excess expenditure over estimate but excess expenditure over earnings. The Ministry, like all war departments, was financed as regards warlike or non-remunerative operations from votes of credit. The Controller further thinks it right to state that most, if not all, the particular transactions to which so much attention has been called represented works undertaken to help the prosecution of the war. It was only when the war ceased that the duty of liquidating them devolved on the Ministry of Shipping. Mr. Wilson adds that the Select Committee on National Expenditure closely investigated the work of the Ministry last session, giving particular attention to these transactions. Its verdict was that the work of the Ministry of Shipping had been performed with remarkable efficiency.

FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

Cairo, April 27.

There were seven Arab raids in Palestine between the 12th and 26th April. A squadron of cavalry from Beisan went out on the 22nd to round up the Ghazawiyeh tribe westward of the Jordan. They destroyed a house containing ammunition northward of Beisan, after which a force of Arabs attacked the squadron which was obliged to withdraw fighting a rearguard action. An aeroplane reconnaissance on the 23rd reported activity in the valley southward of Beisan, the railway being cut. A troop was sent out and encountered thirty Arabs. Two more troops were sent out at dusk and charged with the lance, killing fifteen.

POLES SECURE A NOTABLE SUCCESS.

Warsaw, April 23.

An official message says: After repulsing desperate Bolshevik attacks for six weeks the Poles, commanded by General Pilsudski, started a general offensive from Volhynia to Podolia on 25th April. They captured important places and pursued the enemy to Jitomir, where an infantry and cavalry division were completely defeated and much booty, including one hundred and sixty locomotives, two thousand railway carriages and a number of prisoners, were taken. Fighting continues.

RUSSIAN TRADE.

Atlantic City, April 23.

The Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce has authorised the appointment of a Commission to proceed to Europe to investigate the possibility of resumption of trade relations between the United States and Russia.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

Berlin, April 23.

The Assembly has adopted the Budget and passed a bill handing over the railways to the Imperial Government.

MAORIS WELCOME PRINCE.

Rotorua, N.Z., April 23.

Thousands of settlers and Maoris welcomed the Prince of Wales at Rotorua, the Maori headquarters. There were elaborate native ceremonies and dances.

(Continued on page 10.)

NEW TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It had been generally known for some time past, that the traffic department of the Hongkong Police Force were engaged in revising and improving the whole of the regulations, and in the Government Gazette to hand this morning the public is officially informed that all former traffic regulations made under Ordinance No. 40 of 1912 have been rescinded. There is also published in the same issue the full text of the new regulations, which reveals that in many particulars improvements have been made.

To reprint the whole of the regulations would be a tax on our space, and so below will be found a commentary on them, which we are privileged to make after consultation with an official in the closest possible touch with all that appertains to the traffic of the Colony.

Licences are first dealt with, the most important fact being that all drivers' licences, including drivers of motor vehicles, have been reduced in price. Formerly licences were issued every half year, but they will now be made annual at the same charge as was formerly made for six months. The fee, which is 30 cents in every case with the exception of motor drivers' which is \$3.00, includes the cost of the necessary photograph. Regarding learners' licence of motor driving, a learner's licence of \$1, valid for two months, will be issued. Prior to the issue of these new Regulations the fee for the licence of a driver of a motor car was \$10, but it has been reduced to \$5.00, which is the same paid by the driver of a motor cycle.

On the question of renewal dates, all chairs and rickshaws have been brought into line, but motor licences are still renewable on July 1st. The owners of private chairs and rickshaws are reminded that licences are now renewable on January 1st, instead of on September 1st, as formerly.

The only increase in the cost of licences is in respect of public

chairs which has been increased from \$2 to \$4. The cost of a ricksha licence remains the same.

A new departure in that granting the issue of traders' licences at a fee of \$25 or annum, this being designed for the benefit of appointed agents and demonstrators of motor-cars. New also, is the issue of temporary motor drivers' licences to qualified persons at a fee of \$3 per month, this permitting visitors and passers-by through to drive their own cars during their stay. It is also now within the discretion of the C. S. P. to issue licences for less than one year at proportionate fees. Formerly it was necessary to pay full licence fees for any period of a year for every vehicle except that of a motor car.

The new regulations for the guidance of drivers are full of interest, and contain one or two new points. All motor drivers have to pass tests and no person under 18 years of age may drive a car. Formerly the speed limit was stated to be within 10 15 miles per hour for the City of Victoria, but now it is made clear that 15 miles per hour is the speed limit for Hongkong and Kowloon. Public motor cars are not to run between the hours of 1 a.m. and 6 a.m., excepting for the conveyance of patients to hospital. Formerly the time was 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. This regulation does not apply to any privately owned car or cycle. Road signals have been slightly altered and improved, whilst the list of prohibited roads remains the same.

On the question of fares for public conveyances, the chair hire on the lower levels has been amended to make provision for short journeys, for anything under ten minutes, the charge being 10 cents. The former extra charge of 50 cents payable between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 5 a.m. has been abolished in view of the concession made above. Rickshaws for the Hill Districts, being a new departure, have a scale all to themselves but the charges are the same as for chairs. The stands of public vehicles have also been revised.

Perhaps the most important item in the new regulations is that covering the number plates of all motor vehicles, which must consist of white figures 3 1/4 inches

NEW J. P.'S.

EIGHT MORE APPOINTED.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong:—

Official.—Edgar William Carpenter and Alfred Herbert Crook.

Un-official.—Albert Henry Compson, Hugh Blackwell Layard Dowbiggin, Ho Kwong, James Reid, James Bishop Wallace and Nowell Lake Watson.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 8 1/4d.

in height on a black background. To assist owners, the Police are having plates made on which will be affixed non-rustible zinc embossed letters, and when these are ready public notice will be given of the fact and owners will be supplied with them at a very nominal charge. The same applies to motor cycles as to cars, and it is hoped that all owners will co-operate with the Police to make this matter settled once and for all.

There are new regulations about lights, the use of dimmers and the non-use of searchlights.

It is interesting to note that the new regulations make provision for 1,200 rickshaws for the central, eastern and western districts, for 18 rickshaws at four specified places on Queen's Road, for 10 rickshaws at the top of Tinian Road, for five rickshaws at Barker Road station, and for 600 rickshaws on the Peninsula. For chairs provision is made for 800 in the City and 60 at the Peak.

In addition to these new regulations we hear that special attention is being made regarding the disposition of Police for traffic, regulating purposes. The public may well rest assured that everything possible is being done to bring the Colony up to-date in this important respect



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KOWLOON HOUSING PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page 2)

many years prior to 1904 the area was held under a Kowloon Garden lot lease, and under special instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies the holders of these leases were permitted to convert them into building leases at a premium of half a cent a foot.

4. This Government does not consider that it would serve any useful purpose to pursue further the discussion with regard to Humphreys Buildings and Knutsford Terrace, for the reason, given in my letter of the 26th March, that it considers that the housing problem should be attacked along other lines than that of limitation of rents.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

A. G. M. Fletcher,
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary,
Kowloon Residents' Association.

The Scheme of Advances.

April 30th, 1920.

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E.,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 22nd April, No. 1 in 2576.19.

2. With regard to your statement in paragraph 2, that the price of half a cent per square foot represents the premium for the conversion of the lots which were formerly held under a Kowloon Garden Lot Lease, my Committee would submit that this does not affect their contention that the land was purchased by the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company at a very high price, as the original cost of the said garden lots could not have been more than the premium of half a cent a foot for conversion.

3. My Committee would again point out that if the costs of land and buildings are capitalized at excessive figures, the high valuation would necessitate exorbitant rentals to secure a return of 8 percent on the total capital outlay, and would not, therefore, tend to relieve the situation.

4. With reference to your concluding remark, "that the housing problem should be attacked along other lines than that of limitation of rents," I am directed to state that this is the opinion which my Committee have consistently held from the beginning, whereas in the second paragraph of your letter of the 26th March, in which you enclosed schedules of figures supplied by the Companies concerned, you stated that "the Government has been unable to obtain any very definite data regarding the shortage of house-room, but its inquiries tend to show that, so far as residents in the Colony are concerned, the immediate question is the rate of rentals rather than actual lack of accommodation."

5. My Committee strongly endorse the Government's scheme of making advances to private persons to build houses for residential purposes, and they believe that, if the loan of \$500,000 had been made to various individuals instead of to the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, the public would have derived much greater advantage, and the solution of the housing problem would have been rendered less difficult.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

W. Jackson,
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon's Needs Emphasised.

April 20th, 1920.

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E.,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—The primary object of this Association being to secure a betterment of the conditions of residence in Kowloon, the housing problem has continually received

the careful consideration of my Committee.

2. My Committee understand that this problem has been engaging the attention of the Government and of the Public Works Committee for some time past, and, from what they have been able to gather from your letter dated the 26th March, No. 1 in 2576.19, and from various reports which have reached them from time to time, they believe the Government have already made a comprehensive study of the subject.

The Honourable Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and Public Works Committee are, however, without exception, gentlemen of means, who are not affected by the scarcity of houses, and of whom not one is a Kowloon resident. Whilst they may be thoroughly competent to consider the question academically and theoretically, they are hardly in a position to appreciate the needs and wishes of that section of the community which suffers most owing to the lack of housing accommodation in the Colony, a situation which is earning for this port an unenviable reputation not only among tourists, but also in the minds of those at home who are offered situations in Hongkong. There are, therefore, certain aspects of the question which my Committee desire to emphasize.

3. Assuming that the Government will lay out new areas of suitable building ground in Kowloon and offer such areas to the public at a low figure, with or without reservation and other desirable clauses in the Crown leases, and establish quick and easy means of access and communication, and even grant loans out of the public funds at a low rate of interest, my Committee are of the opinion that, although such measures would assuredly facilitate a solution of the housing question, a large number of residents in the Colony would still be unable to avail themselves of such advantages for the reason that they are in the employ of local firms having numerous branches in the Far East, and that they may at any moment be transferred to some other of these branch offices. Such being the case, my Committee would urge the Government to impress upon the heads of these firms the duty incumbent upon them to construct suitable residences for their employees, as has been and is being done by the Government. This would undoubtedly redound to the credit of the leading companies firmly established in the Colony, and considerably ease much of the present housing difficulty.

4. The building of new houses by employers would not entail any financial assistance from public funds, and would thus leave available a larger amount for individuals in the employ of the smaller firms who can expect no such benefit from their employers, but who are desirous of building houses for residential purposes.

5. In this connection, I am to point out that last year one of the largest local firms purchased three of the best houses in Kowloon for the accommodation of some of their employees. In this connection they were but imitating the practice of Japanese firms in the Colony, a practice that has accentuated rather than relieved the shortage of houses.

6. My Committee, who are advised that there is not a vacant house in Kowloon at present, and that there are numerous families in Victoria awaiting an opportunity to remove to the Peninsula, believe that the time has arrived for the Government to declare its general policy, so that the public may know what help they may receive from the Government.

7. It is generally believed that there are many Kowloon residents anxious to commence building operations who have been awaiting the announcement of the Government's housing schemes, but the conflicting reports of the Government's intentions have deterred such persons from building, as they justly desire to participate

in whatever benefits that may arise in consequence of the flotation of such schemes. These, as a rule, involve complex questions, such as reservations, sale of land without auction, amendment of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, etc., and material concessions on the part of the Government which might necessitate protracted reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In view of the possibility of such prolonged negotiations, my Committee would especially request the Government to at present confine its attention to the immediate laying out and development of King's Park as a residential area, and would also suggest the removal of the latrines and brothels at present abutting on Nathan and Coronation Roads.

8. My Committee have in view a constructive policy with regard to the opening out of King's Park, and they venture to request that, before coming to any final decisions on this or any other matter relating to conditions of residence in Kowloon, the Government will afford them an opportunity to express their views upon the housing problem generally.

For example, my Committee have learned with much satisfaction that the Government proposal to erect a large hotel or block of flats in Kowloon, involving an expenditure of about two million dollars, is to be abandoned, as they are fully convinced that the majority of Kowloon residents are not in favour of flats, but prefer bungalows or two-storied detached houses. They, of course, can offer no objection to private enterprise erecting hotels for the accommodation of transients, the frequent extraordinary demand for which has recently shown the Colony to great disadvantage.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

W. Jackson,
Hon. Secretary.

IF T. P. O'CONNOR WERE
DICTATOR.

COMPEL ALL GIRLS TO
MARRY.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has been expressing at Liverpool his belief in the value of early marriages.

Advocating better conditions for bank clerks, he declared that, if he were a dictator, some of his laws would be that every girl should be compulsorily married at 18 and every boy at 21.

If they had any difficulty in making a choice, it should be made for them, and such a choice would be better than their own.

To a *Daily Chronicle* representative Mr. O'Connor remarked that there was seriousness in what he said. He added:—

"My real ones are that young people ought to bring to marriage all the freshness of their souls and their hearts. Men and women require each others' companionship most in their earliest and latest years.

"No man and no woman is really equipped for the battle of life in early youth unless they have the steady and sanctifying influence of the companionship of their home in married life."

"The number of unmarried men, and still more unmarried women in this country, with the many attendant by-products in the worst of our social evils, is to my mind an indictment of our social system."

When it was pointed out to Mr. O'Connor that one part of his speech implied that arranged marriages would be desirable, Mr. O'Connor answered:—

"Not at all. That was only a bit of comic relief. I have a confirmed faith in the wisdom of Nature, and Nature, even if sometimes it may be mistaken, is a better guide to marriage than any other."

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DEATH OF MR. D. K. MOSS.

A LOSS TO THE COLONY.

In our issue of yesterday we made mention of the fact that Mr. D. K. Moss, head of the firm of Alex. Ross and Co., was lying ill at the Peak Hospital, suffering from typhoid. It is now our painful duty to record his demise, which took place at the institution named yesterday afternoon. The news came as a great shock to the deceased gentleman's numerous friends and has been heard with the utmost regret by the entire community. Mr. Moss was extremely popular here and was rightly regarded as one of the Colony's most progressive business men. With the widow and two children the most sincere sympathy will be felt.

The late Mr. Moss, who was only 37 years of age, came to the Colony in 1903 as assistant in the firm of which he subsequently became manager. He won his promotion by diligent application to business. The steady growth of the firm in recent years must be attributed in large measure to his untiring labours and keen enterprise. His sound business knowledge and modern methods were of the greatest possible value to his firm, and it is a cause for regret that he should be cut off while still a comparatively young man, at a time when the fruits of his steady work were becoming apparent to everybody. A member of the recently-appointed Industrial Resources Committee and a Director of the Wharf and Godown Company, he was one of the most promising of the Colony's younger business men. He will be remembered especially as the author of a most illuminating book during the war, disclosing from knowledge gained in the liquidation of enemy firms, German business methods in Hongkong. He took the keenest interest in local affairs, and was a most enthusiastic volunteer. Mr. Moss was of a most cheery disposition and his friendship was much valued by all who enjoyed it. The Colony is all the poorer for his death.

The funeral takes place this evening at Happy Valley, the cortege passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

TO FINISH WORK AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

APPEAL TO BUSINESS MEN.

To avoid the congestion of traffic in London between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. the Advisory Committee on London Traffic invites certain business houses to arrange for the majority of their employees to leave work between 4 p.m. and 4.45 p.m.

An announcement issued by the Ministry of Transport recently states that the Advisory Committee, of which Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., is chairman, has had under consideration the problem of relieving the serious congestion of traffic in London during the morning and evening "peak-load" hours, i.e., between 7.30 and 9 in the morning, and 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

It is the evening that the heaviest congestion occurs, and little or no relief can be looked for in the near future from any increase of the transport facilities during these hours.

The congestion has been accentuated by the general adoption of the eight-hour day, and the Advisory Committee believes that if certain "allied" businesses could arrange for the majority of their employees to leave their work between 4 and 4.45 p.m. instead of at 5 p.m. or later, appreciable benefit would result.

The Advisory Committee solicits the hearty co-operation of business houses in the direction indicated, or in any other direction indicated to have the effect of spreading the present "peak-load" traffic over a longer period. In addition, the shopping public generally are urged to be requested to cooperate in the work of the Advisory Committee by confining their shopping as far as possible to the period between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

GOLD WATCHES IN THE PLATE.

Three gold watches, several gold brooches, expensive tie-pins, and well over £300 in money comprised the collection taken at St. Mary's Church, Weymouth, in a recent Sunday evening on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

ELECTION ADDRESS. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

To the Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong, Gentlemen.

The closeness of the contest in which I took part two years ago encourages me again to offer myself as an independent candidate for the vacancy in the representation of the Justices of the Peace on the Legislative Council. My proposer and second are Messrs. John Scott-Harston and Frank Smyth. The ballot will take place at the Supreme Court on Wednesday next, May 5th, between the hours of 4 and 5.30 p.m. and I now ask for your support.

The traditional policy of past elected members—such as Messrs. Howitt, Shawan, Murray-Stewart, Pollock, Holyoak and Alabaster—has been freely to criticise the Government, which is inclined to err in being too conservative. If elected, I intend to follow the example of my predecessors to the limit of my powers. While it is practically impossible, in the face of a permanent Government majority, for Hon. Unofficial members to initiate legislation, I shall endeavour, if returned, to secure attention to the following matters which I deem necessary for the continued progress of the Colony:

1. The deepening of the Harbour to meet requirements in sight.

2. The construction of an Aerodrome and Seaplane Harbour. Mechanical flying has developed rapidly, and Hongkong must be on the aerial mail route. In the meantime Canton is ahead.

3. The necessity of pushing forward the promised Kowloon Hospital to prevent unnecessary suffering and loss of life.

4. The provision of a new and more cheerful Luncheon Asylum, as advocated years ago in Council by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Helge. The motto "Abandon hope all ye who enter here" might well be inscribed over the portals of the present institution.

5. A continuation of the present policy of making motor roads through our beautiful Colony, and at the same time providing alongside, wherever possible, places where people can picnic or take their ease. At small cost there is room for a miniature park, with existing shady trees between North Point and Quarry Bay, where others besides motorists could find quiet recreation afterwards.

6. The removal of restrictions in the centre of the city to allow of the erection of buildings six stories high in order to meet the urgent demand for additional office accommodation. Fire appliances and water, if not already available, must be provided forthwith.

7. The resumption of all land now occupied by the Naval and Military authorities in the centre of the city. The Parade Ground should be surrendered forthwith for building purposes.

8. The resumption of land sales either alongside the motor roads or in certain defined areas where people can buy requirements at known rates. If auctions are necessary "claim-jumping" could be deterred by purchasers being obliged to commence building the required standard of house within three months; otherwise, the lot to revert to the original applicant at the upset price. No bid to be accepted from anyone unless he had deposited approved plans before the date of auction.

9. As a member of the Constitutional Reform Association, I want the moderate reforms they advocate.

The Estimates are too far ahead to criticise here.

If you do me the honour to elect me, I will do my utmost to justify your confidence.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, April 30th, 1920.

HONGKONG DOG AND POULTRY SHOW, 1920.

will be held

(by kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club)

at Happy Valley,

on

SATURDAY, May 1st,

from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Judging takes place at 3 p.m.

Dogs and Poultry will not be allowed to be taken away before 5.30 p.m.

Admission: \$1.00.

NOTICE. THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

From 1st May 1920 the price of Current for Lighting and Fans will be reduced to 18 cents per Unit. Discounts will remain as before.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

Any person having claim against the Estate of the late Lieut. F. M. Watts, Northants Regiment, attached C. L. C. should send them in as soon as possible, to:

Major, H. G. BAGNALL, R.G.A. R. A. Mess, Kowloon. Hongkong, 29th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

We have this day removed our office to No. 15 Queen's Road Central.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD. Hongkong, May 1st, 1920.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BRANCH, KOWLOON.

Pitman's Shorthand Evening Classes.

A class for young men will commence on Monday 3rd May. For particulars apply by letter to the above address.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Thomson & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 18th May, 1920,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Meram River, Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances etc.

1457 tons gross Reg. 921 tons net Reg. 1890 tons deadweight capacity on 17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to the East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Bangkok.

The steamer to be at purchasers' risk after fall of hammer, when purchase money is to be paid. For full particulars apply to

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

or Messrs. THORESEN & CO. Hongkong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL



REYNOLDS DENNISTON

To-Night at 9.15 sharp

Increasing Popularity of DENNISTON PLAYERS

A rare combination of talented artists, back again to-night in Farce Comedy.

CAUSING SCREAMS OF HILARITY IN THE LAUGH PLAY WITHOUT A PEER "NIGHTIE NIGHT."

The Big Play: "THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13."

At the Request of everybody: UP IN MABEL'S ROOM."

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, The brilliant, sparkling and elegant Farce Comedy: "BABY MINE"

THURSDAY, 4th May, A popular revival of the scenario: "NIGHTIE NIGHT."

FRIDAY, 5th May, Loaded with laughs and boners: "THE UNKISSED BRIDE."

SATURDAY, 6th May, The Comedy that is certain to satisfy: "OUR WIVES."

The Box Plans for the last Three Nights will open on Monday morning. Other Plans now open.

PRICES: \$1, \$3 & \$1.

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of May, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land above Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of May, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land East of Pokfulam Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

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ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. 346 & 347

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—No. 45 ELGIN STREET. From 1st June 1920. Apply to Dr. Asger, Dental Surgeon, Post Office Building.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Boy of four years of age. Portuguese or Eurasian nurse. Reply giving references etc. to Box 351 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Fire Site at Peak. 7 roomed House. Area 12,956 square feet. Further land available. Immediately possess on. Apply Box 352 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

ELECTION ADDRESS.

To THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF HONGKONG.

Gentlemen

In deference to a widely expressed wish I am offering myself as a candidate for the vacancy on the Hongkong Legislative Council. I trust I shall receive your support at the election. If elected I shall pursue the policy of the progress of the Colony. I shall pay particular attention to the trade and shipping interests of the Colony on which I recognise its prosperity to a great extent depends and with which I am not altogether unfamiliar after very many years of varied business experience. I am greatly in sympathy with the opening up of new roads, the improvement of existing roads and particularly that leading to the terminus of the Peak Tramway

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Horowitz, Hotel Carlton, from Shanghai.

1184, from Shanghai.

Kichikishimoto, s.s. Mishima Maru, (3) from Osaka.

Chinghan, Kiamcheong, from Amoy.

Bankline, from Chefoo.

Teckhap, from Amoy.

Mr. Lin Hsueh Hung, c/o Tatum (Great Eastern Hotel), from Peking.

Cheongtor, 48 Tatum Hotel, from Shanghai.

Wooasang, Sheungwan, from Kobe.

Leungpingyuen, 2nd Floor No. 82, Praya East.

Kurtis, from Yokohama.

Cole, Victoria Theatre, from Shanghai.

Okuda Sauchit, from Osaka.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 29, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—

Alexis, Capitains Songma, from Namdinh.

Arthur Brown, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.

Borneo, from Soerabaya.

Barricklo, from San Francisco.

Bernard Galle, from Weltevreden.

Cargaison, from Quinhon.

Dr. James Gallagher Dentist, from Zamboanga.

Dickoff, from Belsot Wis.

Gresham Griggs, from Bloomington Ill.

Greifmoore, from San Francisco.

Gamakioti, from Tamsui.

Kahn, Hongkong Hotel, from Cleveland.

Miss Mildred Sheppard care C.P.O.S. Ltd., from Philadelphia.

Stephens, from Singapore.

Vanzelder, Hongkong Hotel, from Muntok.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 29, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Victoria	122.5	1,200,000
Admiralty	122.5	1,200,000
Central	122.5	1,200,000
North	122.5	1,200,000
South	122.5	1,200,000
East	122.5	1,200,000
West	122.5	1,200,000
North-West	122.5	1,200,000
South-West	122.5	1,200,000
East-West	122.5	1,200,000
West-West	122.5	1,200,000
North-East	122.5	1,200,000
South-East	122.5	1,200,000
East-East	122.5	1,200,000
West-East	122.5	1,200,000
North-South	122.5	1,200,000
South-South	122.5	1,200,000
East-South	122.5	1,200,000
West-South	122.5	1,200,000
North-East	122.5	1,200,000
South-East	122.5	1,200,000
East-East	122.5	1,200,000
West-East	122.5	1,200,000
North-West	122.5	1,200,000
South-West	122.5	1,200,000
East-West	122.5	1,200,000
West-West	122.5	1,200,000
North-East	122.5	1,200,000
South-East	122.5	1,200,000
East-East	122.5	1,200,000
West-East	122.5	1,200,000
North-South	122.5	1,200,000
South-South	122.5	1,200,000
East-South	122.5	1,200,000
West-South	122.5	1,200,000
North-East	122.5	1,200,000
South-East	122.5	1,200,000
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North-West	122.5	1,200,000
South-West	122.5	1,200,000
East-West	122.5	1,200,000
West-West	122.5	1,200,000
North-East	122.5	1,200,000
South-East	122.5	1,200,000
East-East	122.5	1,200,000
West-East	122.5	1,200,000
North-South	122.5	1,200,000
South-South	122.5	1,200,000
East-South	122.5	1,200,000
West-South	122.5	1,200,000
North-East	122.5	1,200,000
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West-West	122.5	1,200,000
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South-East	122.5	1,200,000
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West-East	122.5	1,200,000
North-South	122.5	1,200,000
South-South	122.5	1,200,000
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West-South	122.5	1,200,000
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North-East	122.5	1,200,000
South-East	122.5	1,200,000
East-East	122.5	1,200,000
West-East	122.5	1,200,000
North-West	122.5	1,200,000
South-West	122.5	1,200,000
East-West	122.5	1,200,000
West-West	122.5	1,200,000
North-East	122.5	1,200,000
South-East	122.5	1,200,000
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West-East	122.5	1,200,000
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West-South	122.5	1,200,000
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South-East	122.5	1,200,000
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North-East	122.5	1,200,000
South-East	122.5	1,200,000
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West-East	122.5	1,200,000

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very Old liqueur
SCOTCH WHISKY
is a blend of the finest Whiskies
distilled in SCOTLAND.
The same high standard of quality
still maintained.
Per case of 1 dozen \$28
including duty.
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TELEPHONE 616.

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DEATH.

MOSS.—At the Peak Hospital on the 30th April, Denis Kebir Moss, aged 37 years. The funeral will pass the Monument to-day (Saturday at 3 p.m.). Shanghai papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1920.

STATE SHIPBUILDING.

To a shipping port and a shipbuilding centre of the size and importance of Hongkong there is much of interest in the recently issued report of the Colwyn Committee which was appointed to consider the possibility of utilising the Royal Dockyards for the construction of merchant ships. Various grounds gave rise to this suggestion, one of the principal of which was a desire to provide work in the dockyard towns for the men who have been employed and retained in Government service during the war period, in which connection the house shortage has made it impossible to transfer large bodies of men from the naval towns to the merchant shipbuilding centres. One of the proposals put forward was the leasing of portions of the national yards by private concerns, but this was reported upon as being unworkable. The Committee gave thorough investigation to this point and even devoted much time to the question of what expenditure would be necessary to carry out alterations in order that a part of Chatham Dockyard might be made self-contained for the purposes of private shipbuilding. It was found that the expense would be prohibitive, whilst the existence of naval and mercantile work side by side would lead to considerable difficulty.

We notice that the Committee suggests that the Admiralty itself should undertake the building of merchant ships. To that idea, strong objection has been taken, it being urged that private firms have the right to object to a State shipbuilding concern which will compete with the commercial industry. The Committee, however, somewhat covers itself by remarking that it is not prepared to recommend that the Dockyards should be given mercantile work unless the guiding factors of rapidity and economy are observed. At the first, the standard of a long-established shipbuilding firm cannot be expected, but it is a standard that should undoubtedly be attempted. If merchant shipbuilding is to be undertaken, certain changes in organisation and in procedure are essential. These changes must be such as will provide for supervision by men experienced in commercial merchant shipbuilding, for simplification of procedure, and in particular for trusting a very large measure of discretion and responsibility to the local management, in which commercial shipbuilding experience must have free play, and with which labour should be associated. A pious hope is expressed that the men in the dockyard towns will realise that merchant work is only being undertaken with a view to their employment, and that the workers will therefore co-operate to the fullest extent in making the experiment a success. That sounds very nice, but we doubt whether there are good grounds for the hope. The Committee's main proposal is put forward as a mere expedient for tiding over a difficult period, and in the hope that the concentration on mercantile shipbuilding in some of the Government yards will release sufficient naval repair and reconditioning work to keep the other dockyards in employment. Whether, even as an expedient, granting that the objections of commercial firms could be overcome, State merchant shipbuilding could be made a success is very doubtful, and the hopes of the Committee on the financial side are confined to an expectation that merchant building might be undertaken by the Admiralty without loss.

There is one point in the report which will be generally approved in shipping circles. The present state of port congestion has so accentuated the need of providing additional facilities for shipping that if use could be made of any of the dockyard establishments for the handling of commercial cargoes it would be an inestimable advantage. On this matter the Committee states that the only dockyard which presents reasonable attractions in this way is Devonport, which might be made a terminal port. At this yard much handling of commercial cargo took place during the war, and it is considered that work of this kind might well be continued. Facilities undoubtedly exist for the efficient and rapid discharging of ships of bulk cargo, and every endeavour should be made to bring this into immediate use in view of the grave congestion of other ports.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

In spite of all the noise and fuss that has been made over the passing of the Shantung peninsula into the hands of the Japanese, it is announced from Tokyo that the transfer of rights from the German Government to Japan is now complete and has the approval of four Powers (presumably the Allies). The announcement is contained in an official notification from Tokyo to Peking which states that "necessary measures will be taken by the Imperial Government, which will not be responsible for what happens in the future. An immediate reply is requested." All through this dispute as to the disposition of the territory involved we have been in favour of what was decided on at the Versailles Peace Conference and are therefore in sympathy with what now seems to be the final act. China will probably protest as she always has, and we can foresee quite a deal of talking, but such matters as this should be left for the anticipated League of Nations to decide. Japan had to be given some recognition of the part she played in the late war and Shantung seemed to be the most convenient. But one must not forget that Japan has made an official promise that she will only take over the territory with a view to eventual relinquishment in favour of China and it is up to Japan to make some showing that she meant that promise. Certain it is that any offer of the territory will be accompanied by certain conditions, and it is to be hoped that Japan will recognise China's moral right to her own land and not make those conditions too impossible. China has good reason to feel aggrieved but it is necessary for people to have good sense, also. Far better would it have been for her to have consented under protest to what was being done than to have withheld her hand entirely and not subscribe to the Peace Treaty. No Treaty was ever perfect and the world of to-morrow will have a much better chance of rectifying what was wrong than it ever has had. Perhaps it is not too late now for China to associate herself more closely with her former Allies and to become a participant in the councils that will shortly be taking place. At any rate we do hope that all the "rackets" over the Shantung question has become more a thing of the past than it has been ever since the publication of the Peace Treaty.

GERMAN TRICKERY.

When the German newspaper, the *Frankfurter*, pointed out that such an incident as that of the discovered secret transport of war material was bound to cause the deepest distrust on the part of the Entente, it could hardly have been far wrong. When a country has signed a document that it will either hand over or destroy the whole of its war material with very small specified exceptions then it is expected to do so. Instead, we find that Germany is trying to smuggle away in one attempt practically as much as she is officially allowed. And this news comes on top of an Allied declaration that no concessions in the Treaty can be made until Germany has made some attempt to meet her obligations and carry out her promises. Can it be wondered at that the Allies have at last taken so firm a stand, when they discover that the country which is suing for concessions and leniency is trying to play them false? France has not been proved so very far wrong in her ideas regarding German intentions and nothing but good can result from the fact that it has been clearly pointed out that there is a strong determination on the part of the Allies to have the Treaty carried out before they will listen to any pleas or entreaties. We don't want to see another historic document brought down to the level of the now famous "scrap of paper." It is in the world's interests that it should not be, and it is time that Germany recognised that, as well as the rest of the outside world.

BISHOP TO TAKE TO AUSTRALIAN BUSH.

Bishop G. D. Halford, of Rockhampton, Queensland, has announced resigning his See after the Lambeth Conference. "I intend living a life of poverty for Jesus' sake," he says. "This is God's call, which I dare not disobey. Upon my return to Australia I shall join the Bush Brotherhood."

DAY BY DAY.

IF WE PRETEND TO HAVE REACHED EITHER PERFECTION OR SATISFACTION, WE HAVE DEGRADED OURSELVES AND OUR WORK.—Ruskin.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of cerebro-spinal fever and one of puerperal fever. All were non-fatal and all the sufferers Chinese.

A new set of traffic regulations has been issued, replacing those previously in force. The new rules are given in full in the *Government Gazette*.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Superintendent of Water Police, to be Deputy Superintendent.

The following additional firms have been granted licences to trade under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919:—Joe Moraes & Co., Cheung-Fu Shun (agent: Mow Wa.)

In the *Gazette* are given the names of arbitrators to determine the amount of compensation payable in the cases of nineteen lots of land being resumed by the Hongkong Government.

In the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament last evening, W. M. Lo won his way into the final of the Championship Singles by defeating F. A. Redmond by 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. In the Handicap Doubles, Major Greenaway and Major Ardoino beat M. M. Maas and A. B. Raworth by 6-1, 6-3.

Mrs. Basil Taylor asks us to state that the raffle for a real shawl, or wedding veil, in aid of the Devastated France Fund, will be drawn next week, and that she will be glad if those who have taken tickets but have not yet paid for them will be good enough to send her the amounts due in the course of the next few days.

The photographs of the captured German field kitchen, presented to the Shanghai Volunteers, and of the Chinese labour coolies on the s.s. Teurer, appearing in to-day's Pictorial Supplement, were taken by Capt. W. A. Dent, 6th Durham Light Infantry (attached to the Chinese Labour Corps), whom we desire to thank for their use.

A conductor employed by the Peak Tramway Company was this morning at the Police Court, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, charged by the management with misappropriation of certain sums of money which he secured by the sale of old tickets to the passengers. The case was remanded by the Magistrate who was informed by Mr. Colley (for the prosecution) that Mr. B. L. Potter, who is for the defence, was unable to appear at the Court to-day, and had requested a remand. The case was remanded until next Friday.

The Colony is at the present moment experiencing a general invasion of foreign troops. It is, however, a peaceful penetration, and, in addition to the green colonial uniform one sees in the street when companies of Czechoslovak troops are ashore from their transport, there is to-day seen the brighter hue of the uniform of the Polish soldiers, who to the number of nearly 2,000 have arrived in the Colony from Siberia in the transport Jazowski. They are under the Command of General Baranowski, and will stay here for a few days before proceeding on the trip back to Poland.

SPECIAL TRIP.

The public will be interested to hear that the China Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Nile is to make a special trip to Singapore on the 1st June, returning on or about 14th June. Attention is directed to the favourable opportunity which this sailing offers for a trip from Hongkong to Singapore and return, occupying a total period of two weeks. The special facilities offered by this sailing, together with the high standard of service maintained on this Company's ships, should make this trip very attractive.

1895. HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending May 31st, 1895.)

THE DOLLAR.

May 2nd.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 1-3/4d.

THE PLAQUE DANGER.

May 2nd.—We are glad to be able to state that the search parties at work in the slums of the Colony have not discovered any fresh cases of plague or "suspect" during the past twenty-four hours.

FLORAL CANTATA.

May 2nd.—The Floral Cantata given by the girls of the Union Church Sunday School entitled, "The Coming of the Flowers," was a great success, Union Church being crowded last Tuesday with a large and fashionable audience.

MUSIC GRATIS.

May 3rd.—By the courtesy of Colonel Barrow and officers, the Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play, weather permitting, at the Public Gardens next Wednesday, commencing at 9.30 p.m.

THE HONGKONG CONSTITUTION.

May 4th.—The petition of the inhabitants of Hongkong praying for an amendment of the constitution of the Colony in the direction of representative Government, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 21st March will probably receive more attention in consequence of the events which have of late tended to give increasing importance to the centre of British interests in the China Seas. Hongkong, as the petitioners point out, is a frontier fortress and a strategic naval station for the Navy vessels in the Far East. The Petition does not clearly define the powers to which claim is made. The most important appear, however, to be the right of free election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council, a majority in the Council of such elected members, perfect freedom of debate, complete control in the Council of over local expenditure, and the management of local affairs.

HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, state:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—No sales of Fancy Goods have been reported since our last report. Piece Goods are being sold almost daily, in small quantities, by Japanese importers, at rates far below Manchester quotations. This has the disquieting effect to show a tendency of a decline in our market rates, which are already out of the question for British Importers to do business. In just under a fortnight American Cotton has dropped from 27.37 to 26.92. The Manchester market remains firm, but quiet. Quotations would appear to have reached their limit and are more steady.

Cotton yarn.—A further slump in Japan has accentuated matters here and prices at which Chinese are realising their holdings show heavy declines. There is no business passing through Importers' hands and no reliable quotations can be given. Arrivals 1,000 bales. Sales Nil. Shipments nil. Unsold Stock 4,000 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales.

Woolens.—Market firm and small business doing.

Raw Cotton.—A very small business transpired. Indian descriptions are quoted at \$36/41 and Chinese grades at \$40/50 per picul.

Metals.—Market has been disturbed by offers from Japan. There is very little business doing however, although quotations are lower.

Floor Market Report.—Stock: About 240,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent, \$3.75 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.25 per sack; American Straight, \$3.25 per sack; Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$2.90 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.25 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.10 per sack.

Sugar.—Market strong and advancing.

UP AGAIN.

TOO MUCH DRINK.

Everest Ellipsen, of Police Court fame, was again to-day before the Magistrate for the fourth time since he has been in the Colony. It will be remembered that he figured on the last occasion as the needy person who had perforce to knock out his gold teeth on the proceeds of which he had staked his liberty from the Police.

To-day Inspector Willis recited a story of Ellipsen's latest iniquities. It appears that he had drunk himself to that pitch when he imagined that he was dangerously ill, and betook himself to the Government Civil Hospital at midnight last night. His condition being only too evident, he was refused admittance into that sanctuary, whereupon he created an awful disturbance at the door. The Medical Officer in charge sent for the Police, and they received Ellipsen into their arms and lodged him for the night at No. 7 Police Station. When asked if he had any statement to make, he chanted a doleful tale which by reason of its frequency has now become famous.

"You have been here three times to my knowledge," was the disheartening remark of the Magistrate (Mr. R. O. Hutchison). "Yes, sir only three times. If you will give me one more chance you will never see my face again. I'll get a chip (meaning ship) and go away."

Mr. Hutchison was told that the Harbour Master was endeavouring to get a ship for the defendant.

Ellipsen was fined \$10 which meant two weeks' imprisonment for him. The Magistrate said that if a job could be secured for the defendant he had no objection to the man accepting it.

DENNISTON CO.

"THE ACQUITTAL."

A drama in three acts, relieved from the altogether heavy strain by the humour provided in the witty sayings of one of the principal characters, the new play, "The Acquittal" which the Reynolds Dennistown Company presented last night at the Theatre Royal to a good audience, may be said to depend for its success on the suggestion of uncertainties in the identity of the perpetrator of a murder, in consequence of which one Kenneth Winthrop had been tried and acquitted. The case offered to Joe Conway, an energetic newspaper reporter, several peculiar points, and investigations which he conducted into these later pointed out to him the probability that knowledge of the culprit was held back by Madeline, the wife of Winthrop, and by Miss Edith Craig, the fiancée of the murdered man, with whom it was not generally known that Winthrop had an intrigue. The audience was left guessing to the last, until Conway, by putting in some clever spy work, brought in the right party who was none other than Winthrop himself.

We have a special word of praise to tender to Miss Warda Howard in her role of Madeline Winthrop. Her acting projected strong emotions conveying vividly by just the right tone and gesture to her audience the revelation of the mental suffering of a woman who knew her husband's guilt and duplicity. To her and to Mr. Vaughan Morgan, as Joe Conway, last night's play depended in great part for the success it attained. As Kenneth Winthrop, Mr. W. D. Howard was not always convincing; nevertheless he showed up very well at times. The other artists ably supported the principals and the play, in spite of its lack of originality, may be written down as another success for the Company.

TO-NIGHT'S PLAY.

Light, frothy, bubbling over with farce, a mixture of comedy and pseudo-tragic situations, "Nightie-Night" will be presented by the Dennistown players to-night.

The play deals with an altruistic young married man, who, in a spirit of helpfulness, offers his aid in straightening out the matrimonial web of a former sweetheart and his best friend. The play is replete with comedy and delicious humour and will

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sweden does not possess a Ministry of Sport, but it has long been the only country in which the practice of athletic among adults is State-aided. The Swedish National Union of Athletics receives an annual subsidy of 20,000 crowns from the Government. All who attain a certain standard in athletics receive gold, silver, or bronze badges from the Union. In order to encourage the continuance of training in later life these badges are bestowed according to age as well as proficiency. The gold badge can be secured only by men over 32 who can swim 200 metres, take a long jump of five metres, put the weight 16 metres, and run 10 kilometres in 15 minutes. This performance has to be repeated annually in order to retain the gold badge.

Publication of the census of Mesopotamia, which was recently taken, reminds us that within twelve months or so most of the countries of the world will be counting heads. The United States starts the ball rolling this year. Its decennial census has the widest range of all. Our own, as we shall discover next year, is fairly inquisitive, but the Republic requires far more intimate details. All the overseas Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and India follow the example of the Mother Country in taking a census in the second year of the decade. The German Empire used to take stock every five years, dating from its foundation in 1871. Russia's first full census was not undertaken until 1897. There is never likely to be another of the same amplitude.

M. Poincare, whose first contribution to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* since his appointment as political editor has been widely quoted, assimilated the style of that august periodical at an early age. M. Pol Brouchet, who was his classmate at the Lycee of Bar-le-Duc, says that "Raymond devora toute la collection de *La Revue des Deux Mondes*" before he left school. This mighty feat recalls the boyhood days of "Mr. Edmund Gosse, when, as he tells us, he used to turn over 'feverishly' the pages of the *Athenaeum*. In the intervals of reading 170 volumes of the "R.D.M." M. Poincare collaborated in the production of a universal language called *Idexsoire*. M. Pol Brouchet was responsible for the verbs. Lucien Poincare (who died last week) for the adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions, and his brother Raymond furnished the nouns. They persuaded a local printer to publish a lexicon of *Idexsoire*, only one copy of which is known to have survived. This is in the possession of the ex-President.

Football cannot pretend to a Homer or Herodotus but it has a quaint and significant passage (writes a correspondent) in an old tract written by William FitzStephen, a monk of Canterbury, who was born in London and lived in the time of King Stephen onward to the year 1191. FitzStephen described (in Latin) many of the customs of his native city, and his tract was translated by Stow and later by Thoms, secretary of the Camden Society. This translation says:—"After dinner all the young men of the city go out into the fields to play at the well-known game of football. The scholars belonging to the several schools have each their ball; and the city tradesmen, according to their respective crafts, have theirs. The more aged men, the fathers of the players and the wealthy citizens come on horseback to see the contests of the young men, with whom after their manner they participate, their natural heat seeming to be aroused by the sight of so much agility and by their participation in the amusements of unrestrained youth." Thoms is rather crude. FitzStephen could not have written quite like that. But, except for "participation," we have altered little these seven hundred and fifty years.

keep the house in an uproar during the entire performance. Miss Warda Howard portrays Trixie Lorraine, the woman in the case. Mr. Leo Kennedy has a first rate part as Billy Moffat, of altruistic tendencies. Miss Florence Chapman carries her part as Billy's wife to perfection. "Nightie-Night" is a rare cure for the "blues." Humour is rampant and rollicking fun is ever present.

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"THE CRIMSON GARDENIA"

— in 5 parts —

SHOWING

at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT at

THE CORONET.

BANKERS OPPOSE WAR
WEALTH TAX.MISSING THE PROFITEER:
HITTING THE PATRIOT.

Evidence on behalf of the bankers was given when the Select Committee on the Taxation of War Wealth met at Westminster recently.

Sir William Pearce, the Chairman, said the sum of £4,000,000,000 represented the estimated total savings of the whole community. The sum really before the Committee was one-third less than that, roughly £2,500,000,000.

Mr. R. H. Martin, director of the Bank of Liverpool, and Mr. Martin's Limited, and chairman of the British Bankers' Association, gave evidence at the request of the Institute of Bankers and the London Clearing Bankers.

A tax on war profits, he said, would undoubtedly appeal to the electorate as a just one, and it would go far to appease the resentment felt by the public towards the war profiteer. In regard, however, to a tax on war wealth, in other words a capital levy, it was the opinion of the bankers that such a tax would be a direct attack on thrift.

REAL OFFENDER GOES FREE.

"The man who has stinted himself during the war," said Mr. Martin, "and has, by diminishing his expenditure even in a time of rising prices, saved money in order to help the State by investment in War Loans, is now to see that saving raided if it exceeds £2,000, even if he can prove that in amount it is no more than he was putting by year by year in pre-war days."

The real offender in the eyes of the public—the profiteer, flaunting his newly-made riches before the public in magnificent motors, in lavish dinners, and garish jewellery, race horses and general ostentation—goes free, for is he not wise enough to spend and not to save?

"What could be more destructive of thrift, and at a moment when, if England is to recover rapidly and completely from the ravages of war, each citizen should spend every working hour at work and every available pound earned in productive reinvestment to repair the ravages of war?"

ATTACK ON SAVING HABIT.

Once a levy on capital had been made, he continued, it would be impossible to make the public believe that such a levy would never be made again. The result would be to attack the saving habit that had secured for the nation

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

PROTECTION OF LEAGUE
NATIONS.

Baron Emile D. d'Elange, lecturing on the Channel Tunnel, at a meeting of the Anglo-French Society, held at the Eolian Hall, recently, said now that the League of Nations had been formed, it was essential that a legal instrument should be created in order that the companies to which it was desirable to extend an international protection, should be registered under its aegis.

Once such an instrument was created a Channel Tunnel Company would be registered under its auspices. The company would hold all the share capital and all the debentures of the French and English companies, and would elect the minority of the French and English directors to the boards of those companies.

The majority of the directors would be elected in accordance with the provisions of the Articles, by the British and French Governments.

Viscount Burnham, who presided, said there could be no question that the tunnel would be of untold value to both Britain and France.

nearly £400,000,000 of War Savings Certificates, besides a great deal of other savings. For it would be substituted the determination of the public to spend in order to have a good time while the means existed.

"We roused the hunt to chase the elusive profiteer," added Mr. Martin, "but he has, either by crafty manipulation in his deals put his spoil out of our reach, or has so manoeuvred that we cannot enmesh the rogue in our net unless we catch the honest patriot as well."

DANGER OF PANIC.

Mr. H. W. Paine, joint manager of Lloyds Bank, said he entirely denied that there was any such thing as war wealth in the country as a whole. A levy would be the greatest blow to thrift which the nation had ever had. The compulsory transfer of so large a sum would cause grave disturbance of trade.

It was his deliberate opinion, he said, that as a result of the proposed levy there would be serious danger of a financial panic such as this generation had not known. The nation as a whole was not richer, but poor as the result of the war.

The Committee adjourned.

COALITION'S "JUMPING CAT"
POLICY.

LORD R. CECIL ON FUSION.

The Aldwych Club entertained Lord Robert Cecil to luncheon recently at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, Sir Arthur Pearson presiding.

Lord Robert Cecil said that the air was full of what was called "fusion"; they were told that the object was to replace the present Coalition by a new party. Apparently, one of the chief objects of the change was to get rid of the unpopularity which was supposed to attach particularly to Coalitions. Not all Coalitions were bad, but any one would admit who had studied the subject that Coalitions were not free from danger. They had certain characteristic defects, and the gravest and most serious defect was what was often called "opportunism." It was obvious that if a Government were formed not to carry out any particular policy, but merely, as it were, accidentally between persons who happened to find themselves in the same Government, there was a grave danger that it would have no policy of its own—no policy which represented the collective opinions of the whole Government. Its action in such a case would be determined by the political exigencies of the moment. It is obvious that, if the policy of modification in obedience to public opinion were carried beyond a certain point, you would have an uncertainty and an unreality which was fatal to all good administration. And if the Coalition really had no policy of its own, and merely waited for an inspiration from outside, the case was still worse, for the country expected that Ministers should have minds and opinions of their own—that they should lead the country, and not merely follow the varying phases of popular sentiment. (Cheers.) In a word, the policy of the jumping cat was fatal to any Government that adopted it. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, Lord Robert Cecil said that most eminent members of the Government had declared emphatically against: nationalization, but he was forced to ask if measures like the Transport Act and the Electricity Bill did not come rather near to State management, or very extensive State control. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Transport recently declined to commit the Government either for or against the nationalization of railways. He said that he could not give the slightest indication of what the Government's eventual decision would be. The Minister of Education was reported to have said, only the other day, that nationalization was a question of expediency, and that each industry must be considered by itself, though the Government had decided that the mining industry was too complicated for nationalization to be successful in it. This seemed to him (Lord Robert) an instance of a failing of Coalition. The net result was to produce uncertainty and bewilderment in the public mind, and uncertainty might really be described as the food by which industrial unrest was nourished. (Cheers.)

Had not this Coalition disease extended to foreign affairs also? He did not want to examine the history of the Government policy in Russia—a voice: "They have not got any," and laughter—but even now, could any one say for certain whether they did or did not intend to enter into relations with the Soviet Government? With regard to Turkey, M. Poincaré declared in a recent speech that, up to the beginning of January the policy of the British Government was vehemently in favour of ejecting the Turkish Government from Constantinople, and that then it entirely went round, and became strongly in favour of allowing them to remain there. As to the economic chaos of Central Europe, a recent observer in Vienna had pointed out that you would find, in two almost adjoining rooms, one Commission sitting to devise measures for the relief of the starving population, and another Commission sitting to consider how this population might pay a large indemnity to the Allies. (Laughter.) He accepted fully the assurance of the Government that they were wholeheartedly in favour of the League of Nations policy, but he felt some doubt as to what exactly they understood by that policy. There was ground for fear that some members of the Supreme Council regarded the League as an inferior and subordinate body. He was sure that any such impression would be disastrous. Here again a clear and definite

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policy was needed, and not merely a series of expedients to deal with such emergency as it arose. He thought it was stated in the Observer recently that the "new party" proposal was based on the personal rivalry of two distinguished statesmen, and the necessity of maintaining the present Prime Minister in office. He felt bound to say that if the people of this country believed that the new party took its origin from any such motive it would be regarded by the country with well-deserved contempt. (Cheers.) The very serious defect of the present Coalition was its dangerous tendency towards opportunism. Unless fusion could get rid of this defect, it would be no better than the

existing system. Indeed, by giving a new and definite form to the present arrangements it might actually make things worse.

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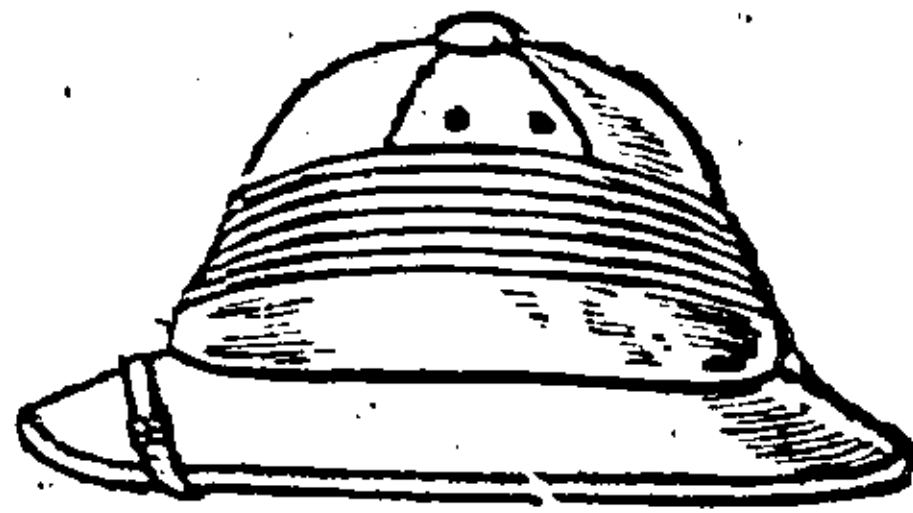
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Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 3
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Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
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Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	May 5
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	May 5
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Elkhorn	S. & D.	May 7
Seijo M.	T. E. K.	May 7
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Dryden	A. L.	May 10
Radnor	A. L.	May 10
Siam M.	O. S. K.	May 11
Nore	P. & O.	May 12
C. of Colombo	B. L.	May 13
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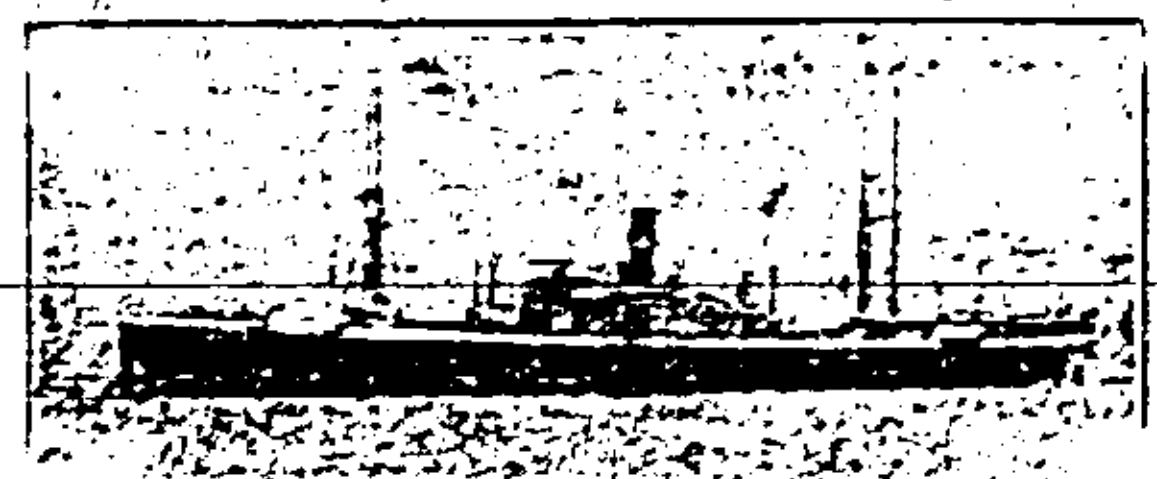
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through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Ports.

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O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAVANA MARU" Tuesday, 4th May.

"HAYRE MARU" Tuesday, 8th June.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"SIAM MARU" Tuesday, 11th May.

"LUZON MARU" Saturday, 15th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th June.

SAIGON, BAN-K & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Saturday, 1st May.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 2nd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 6th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA.

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

TAIYUAN 19th May. 21st May.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS**UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.**

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "KAZEMBE" 20th May.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about End of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th May.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO-KAIJUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Sun., 2nd May at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongsang	Sun., 2nd May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Tues., 4th May at 5 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed., 5th May at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Thurs., 6th May at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 7th May at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsing	Fri., 7th May at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Laisang	Mon., 10th May at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line now offers regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta via Singapore and Hongkong to Japan, etc.

At present there are no regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore.

SHANGHAI LINE—This line now offers regular sailings to Shanghai, Penang and Singapore, returning from Shanghai via Singapore and Hongkong to Japan, etc.

At present there are no regular sailings to Shanghai, Penang and Singapore.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained to Manila, returning to Hongkong via Singapore and Calcutta.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly to Haiphong, returning to Hongkong via Singapore and Calcutta.

SINGAPORE LINE—One sailing per month between Singapore and Hongkong via Swatow and Amoy.

Cargo, passengers, etc., are carried on all the above lines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on 7th May, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

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General Managers.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	1st May at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Kueichow	2nd May at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	2nd May at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	4th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & N'CHWANG	Shensi	4th May at 2 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PEKOW	Ichang	4th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	4th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	6th May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	8th May at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PEKOW	Sulyang	11th May at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanchow.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok & S'pore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong May, 1, 1920.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST-PORTS SERVICE.**

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
------------	---------	---------

Hailong ... Ed. Walker ... TUES. 4th May at 2 p.m.

Hailong ... W.C. Passmore ... FRI. 7th May at 2 p.m.

Hailong ... A.H. Stewart ... TUES. 11th May at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

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PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via	Date
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"CITY OF COLOMBO" via Suez 13th May.

"EURYMACHUS" via Panama 25th May.

"HOWICK HALL" via Suez 27th May.

"TELEMACHUS" via Panama 10th June.

Passengers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Passage apply to

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April, and is expected here on the 19th May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TSUSHIMA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 10th April, and is expected here on the 22nd May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 13th April, and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. M. S. DOLLAR (Vancouver Run) left Vancouver, on March 27th, and is due in Hongkong May 2nd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOYO M. No. 2 (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 15th April, and is expected here on the 5th May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. FUKUAI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 20th April, and is expected here on the 7th May.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Yokohama on 23rd April, left there 24th April, and is due at Vancouver on 15th May.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. M. S. DOLLAR (Coast Service) left Shanghai on April 27th, and is due in Hongkong May 2nd.

The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.S.B. s.s. LAKE ANUWA (Coast Service) left Singapore on April 24th, and is due in Hongkong May 2nd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. YAMAGATA M. (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 25th April, and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. AWA M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 4th June.

The Ben Line s.s. BENDORAM from Middlesbrough, London and Straits, left Singapore, for this port on 23rd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on 4th May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 24th April, and is expected here on the 2nd May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TSUYAMA MARU (New York Line) left Yokohama for this port via Detroit on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 4th May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOYO M. No. 2 (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH PREMIER ON THE ENTENTE.

London, April 29.
Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, who was warmly cheered, said the conference at San Remo was undoubtedly the most remarkable since the armistice. Before the conference misunderstandings, serious enough, had been made grave by deliberate fermenting by very reckless persons, but the sky was again clear. All the principals were pleased with the results, because misunderstandings had been removed and suspicions dispelled. Disagreement had solely arisen as regards the Ruhr. He emphasised that the whole dispute was whether the Allied or German troops should suppress the Ruhr trouble. The Allies, except France, advocated the latter alternative, with a time limit for the withdrawal of German troops, failing which the occupation of any German town would have followed. As a guarantee it was also proposed that Allied officers should accompany the German troops in order to see that the specified numbers were not exceeded and that their methods were not too stern or vindictive. He emphasised that that difference had now been entirely cleared up. The Germans were informed that as soon as the troops in the Ruhr Valley were reduced to the numbers permitted by the Allies' letter of 25th August, the French troops would withdraw from Frankfurt and Darmstadt. The statement that French troops would not be withdrawn until Germany had been disarmed and certain other clauses of the Treaty had been enforced was in no way accurate. With regard to the misunderstandings, the removal of which placed the alliance on a firmer basis than ever (cheers) the French undoubtedly believed that Britain did not mean to enforce the Treaty, especially in regard to reparation and disarmament. In the despatches to France with regard to the Ruhr, the British Government made it quite clear that the difference was purely a question of policy and restoration of order, and that when it came to disarmament, reparation, and such matters we should take any action agreed between the Allies. The San Remo conference dispelled all suspicions thereon.

Misunderstanding also arose from suspicions created by the utterances of very powerful personalities in France and the writings of powerful journalists indicating the intention to use the delays in the execution of the Treaty for ulterior motives. Annexation of the Rhineland and the coal areas was openly advocated. Britain had to make it absolutely clear that she would never assent to any such policy. We could not bequeath to our children another Alsace-Lorraine. (Cheers.) Mr. Millerand and his associates readily and sincerely gave the assurance that the vast majority of Frenchmen were opposed to such policy equally as the British. The speaker attached enormous importance to that. The German Ministers had been invited to confer with the Anglo-French Ministers face to face, because, although there were numerous commissions, the commissioners might be the victims of the parable—some were wise, some foolish, and the Allies not always quite sure that the discussions were conducted quite in accordance with the Supreme Council policy. The questions discussed would be, first, disarmament, then reparation, then the Army of Occupation. The Allies had agreed that war weapons must be destroyed. The British officer in Germany charged with the destruction of the weapons reported that Germany had faithfully accounted for all guns, but the greatest difficulty was being experienced with regard to rifles, owing to the men not surrendering them. He understood the real difficulty was that the German Government did not command authority. The soldiers rebelled against the greatest difficulty is that we are dealing with a broken-backed people which does not command its will. Its actions are evasive. It has command of speech and that's about all. There is famine in the land. It was essential that we get the German guns and aeroplanes.

As regards reparations, it was recognised that Germany cannot pay at present, but it was necessary that she abandon her exasperating attitude of evading assessment of her liabilities and submit proposals for payment. He emphasised that the Allies were not going to Spa on 25th May to discuss abstract questions. Germany must make definite proposals, which would receive the fairest impartial consideration. The time limit of four months after the signature of the Treaty conceded to Germany, wherein to submit concrete proposals for settlement of her liabilities, had already lapsed.

THREATENED SINN FEIN STRIKES.

London, April 29.
In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, Mr. T. P. O'Connor raised the question of the threat of Irish dockers of strikes at Liverpool and Glasgow unless Sinn Feiners were released.

Mr. Sexton, representing Liverpool dockers, said he had warned union members not to participate in the strike but was afraid the situation was getting beyond control.

Sir Donald Maclean urged the appointment of a special tribunal to try Sinn Feiners.

Mr. Shortt promised to submit the suggestion to the Government. Sinn Feiners had never been treated as convicted. The movement at Liverpool was not by Trade Unions but had been engineered by local Sinn Feiners. The Government would not yield to threats at Liverpool or elsewhere.

STRIKES IN SERBIA.

Belgrade, April 29.
A telegram from Lubiana states that a train proceeding from Agram was held up by striking miners who also fired the train. The Hrastrzyk military guard repulsed them, killing one assailant. Three thousand strikers at Lubiana attacked the police and the latter fired, killing ten and wounding twenty-one.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

London, April 29.
Lord Peel stated in the House of Lords that the death sentences passed during the whole war in all theatres upon officers and men were 3,070, while only 313 were carried out. All the latter were confirmed before execution by the Commander-in-Chief.

London, April 29.
In the House of Lords, Lord Southborough moved the appointment of a departmental committee to investigate the different kinds of shellshock, the enquiry to include infliction of the death penalty on charges of cowardice.

Lord Horne, speaking in the capacity of a General, supported and expressed the opinion that if there was any suspicion that a crime committed might be due to shellshock, the courtmartial sentence should not be confirmed until the accused had been under medical observation for a sufficient time to ascertain whether his mental balance had been affected.

Lord Peel, replying, pointed out that extreme care had been exercised by courtmarshals. In such cases a medical adviser had always been included if there was a suggestion of any mental or nervous disorder. The Government opined that great advantages might be obtained by the proposed inquiry. Many nervous and mental conditions encountered were entirely new to the medical officers. The connection between forms of disease met with during the war and civil life was very close. The experience gained in the war might be of great value in other fields. The War Office would be glad to accept the view that a Departmental Committee should be appointed and it might be wise to have a mixed committee including among members with expert knowledge and in view of the disciplinary side of the inquiry a lawyer and perhaps a soldier.

The motion was adopted.

THE BUDGET.

London, April 29.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Terrell moved the rejection of the excess profits duty.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that although willing to consider an alternative it was his duty while trade was prosperous to make a real effort to reduce the vast debt which was embarrassing commerce and was a potential danger to the credit of the country. There was nothing at present more important owing to our dependence on overseas supplies of food and raw materials than that our international credit should stand high, especially in America. He was content that the Budget be judged by the verdict of informed American opinion. The Budget aimed at our standing again in the very front line as a great financial, commercial, and industrial nation.

The motion for rejection was defeated by 257 votes to 22.
The corporation tax was adopted. Mr. Chamberlain intimating that co-operative dividends would be exempted from the tax.

ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE.

London, April 29.
In the House of Lords, Lord Lamington asked a question in which he alluded to the Albanians' fear of invasion by Serbians or Greeks. He asked the Allies to give an assurance that the independence of Albania, guaranteed in 1913, would not be infringed. Lord Crawford, replying, said the Supreme Council would not tolerate any aggression of the nature suggested or allow it to affect the final settlement of the Albanian question. Meanwhile it was impossible to give further assurances.

PEACE OF EUROPE.

Rome, April 29.
It is reported from San Remo that, conversing with Italian journalists, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the German Chancellor would attend the Conference at Spa on 25th April on an equal footing with the heads of the Allied Governments and be able to make proposals on the future peace settlement of Europe.

THE TWO THOUSAND.

London, April 29.
The race for the Two Thousand Guineas resulted:—1. Tetratema; 2. Allenby; 3. Paragon. Seventeen ran; half length; three lengths. The S. F. betting was: Tetratema 2.1; Allenby 10.7; and Paragon 9.1.

AIR COMMISSIONS.

London, April 29.
The Air Ministry announces that the total number of Royal Air Force cadets, including colonials from the Dominions, dispersed up to 7th April was 21,224, of whom 3,600 were gazetted to temporary and 9,560 to honorary commissions. Ex-cadets of the Royal Air Force who were in training at the armistice and have not been notified of their gazette to honorary commissions should apply to the Air Ministry giving their regimental details.

A FRENCH REVERSE.

Paris, April 29.
The French at Ufa suffered considerably. It is reliably reported that their losses amount to one third of the effectives, which amounted to seven hundred, composed of two companies of whites and the remainder Senegalese.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE LEAGUE.

THE RED MAP AND THE WORLD.

Speaking at a meeting in the Manchester Town Hall recently Mr. Richard Robinson, hon. secretary of the local branch of the League of Nations Union, said that in the eyes of a great part of the world the fact that Great Britain had accepted under the League of Nations a mandate for the government of some two million miles of new territory meant simply that an even greater part of the map had been painted red. He suggested that an act of specific sacrifice on our part, such as the putting of the Suez Canal under international control and the establishment of a Government in Egypt, would put heart into the peoples of Europe more than anything else that could be imagined.

The meeting was the annual meeting of the Manchester and District Branch of the National Council of Women, and the president of the Society, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, was in the chair.

Mr. Robinson said that although we were all in favour of the League of Nations, and although the ideas it embodied had been before the world for centuries, we had to confess that the prospects of the League as established by the Peace Treaty were gloomy. So far from there being peace, there were 2,000,000 armed men in Eastern Europe at this moment, and no one could say what disasters loomed ahead. Nor could we lose sight of the economic position of Eastern and Central Europe.

There was, however, Mr. Robinson said, some hope in the position. The League was in being. It had been subscribed to by 45 nations. It had held its first labour conference. It was about to hold its first economic conference and to hold an inquiry into conditions in Russia. It was an accomplished fact, and what was required was the force of public opinion throughout the world in its favour.

But something more was required, and that was to recapture the ideals with which we had entered the war. He believed that that could only be done by some conspicuous act of good faith; by an attempt to reach that ideal on the part of some Great Power. What Power better than Great Britain? Neutral countries, and to some extent America, were watching the effect of the war upon Great Britain. Under the League of Nations we had accepted a mandate to administer some two million miles of new territory with due regard to the native population; and he believed that such an administration was our honest intention. But other nations did not regard the matter in the same way. They knew simply that the new map of the world was rather than ever before. Britain surely was able to make sacrifice to show the world that she believed in the principles of the League of Nations and to prove that her reasons for entering the war were unselfish. A commission was now sitting in connection with the administration of Egypt. Consider the effect upon public opinion if we determined to internationalise the Suez Canal and to assist a homogeneous people to set up, under our protection, a national Government of their own. The effect of such a decision he believed would be for the good of Great Britain and for the good of Egypt, but the effect upon the public mind would be incalculable.

NOTICES.

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Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,

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The "different" Food!

Benger's Food differs from all others because it contains the means to partially digest the milk with which it is prepared.

This means much, because the inability to digest milk—and only by proper digestion is its nourishment obtained—is very common. Always use

BENGER'S Food

for backward Infants, Invalids, and Aged persons.

From an M.B.E.C. "I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Food in the dieting of 'old-age' and in dyspepsia and indigestion. I could not do without it in my practice. Benger's Food is sold by Messrs. J. W. & Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England. BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 20 Broadway Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 175 Pitt Street."

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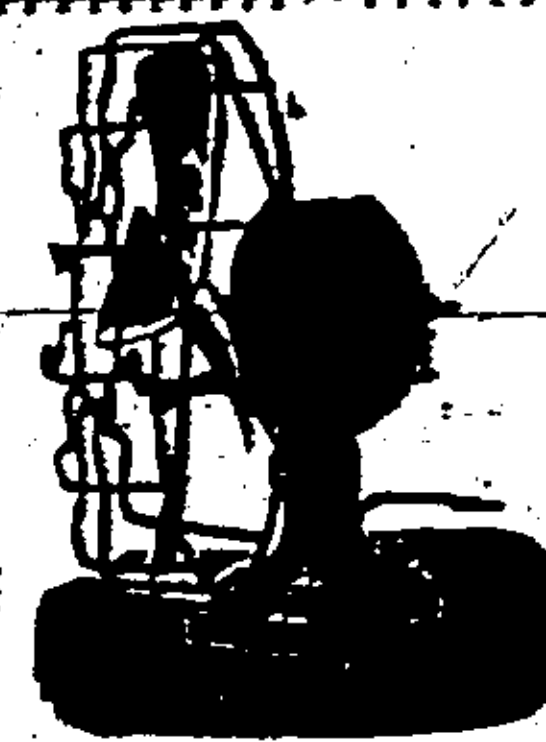
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WORTH DOING WELL

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General Engineering and Electrical Work
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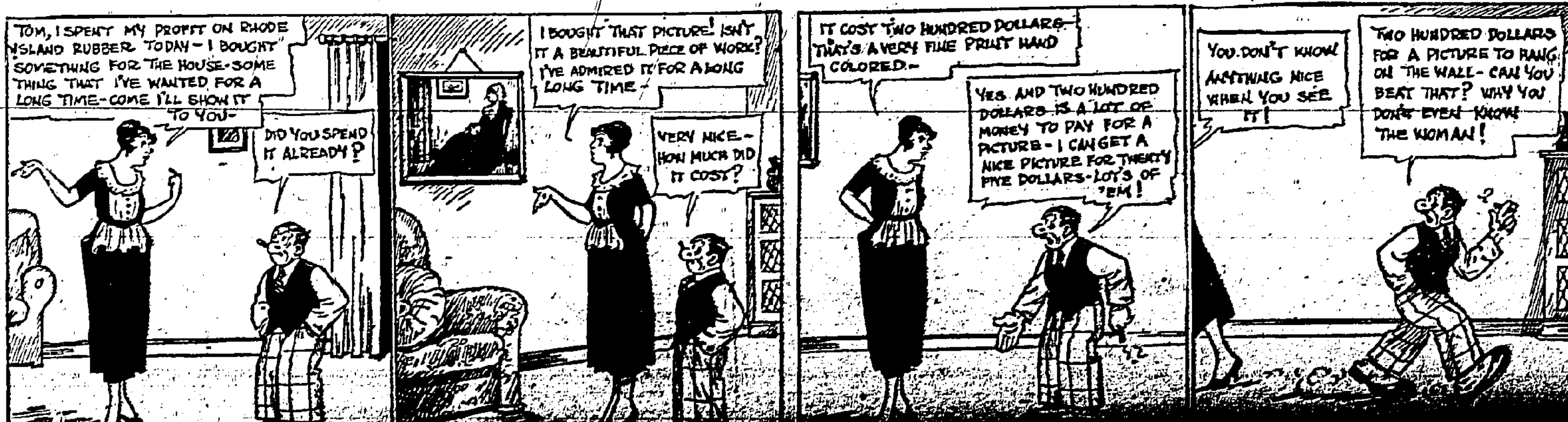
And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery



DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Didn't Think Helen Was Very Practical.

BY ALLMAN



PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

Annual Inspection of Hongkong Police Force by H.E. the Governor.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

H.E. the Governor presenting medals at Police inspection.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

Hongkong Interport Four, winners of the Canton Challenge Cup at the Canton Regatta.
Left to right:—Standing: D. Logan and V. G. Smyth.
Sitting: G. C. H. Culler, P. F. Lenfester, J. S. McCann.



War trophy salvaged and presented to Shanghai Volunteers by the 115th Coy. Chinese Labour Corps.



Chinese labour coolies from France returning home by the S.S. "Teucer."
These men were in Hongkong this week.

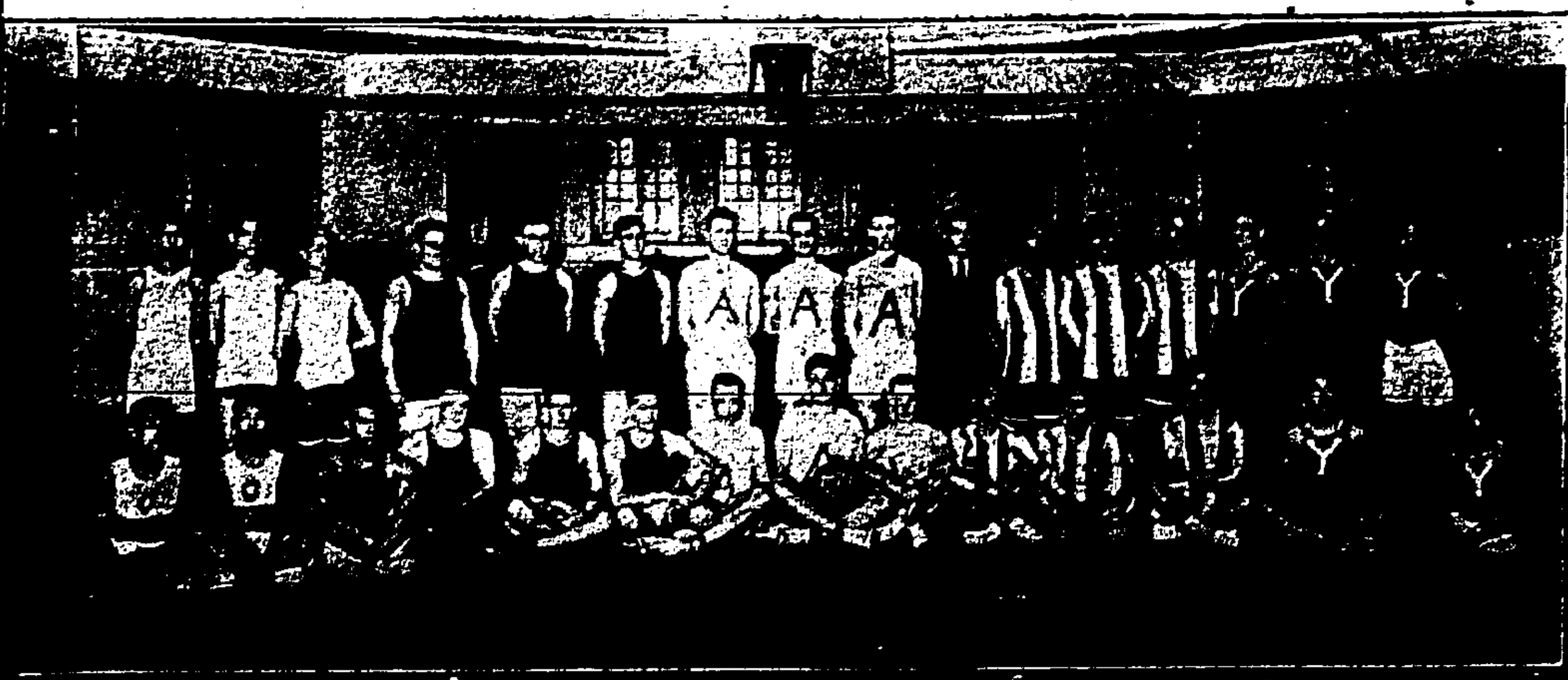


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Group of teams which participated in the Hongkong Basket Ball League.

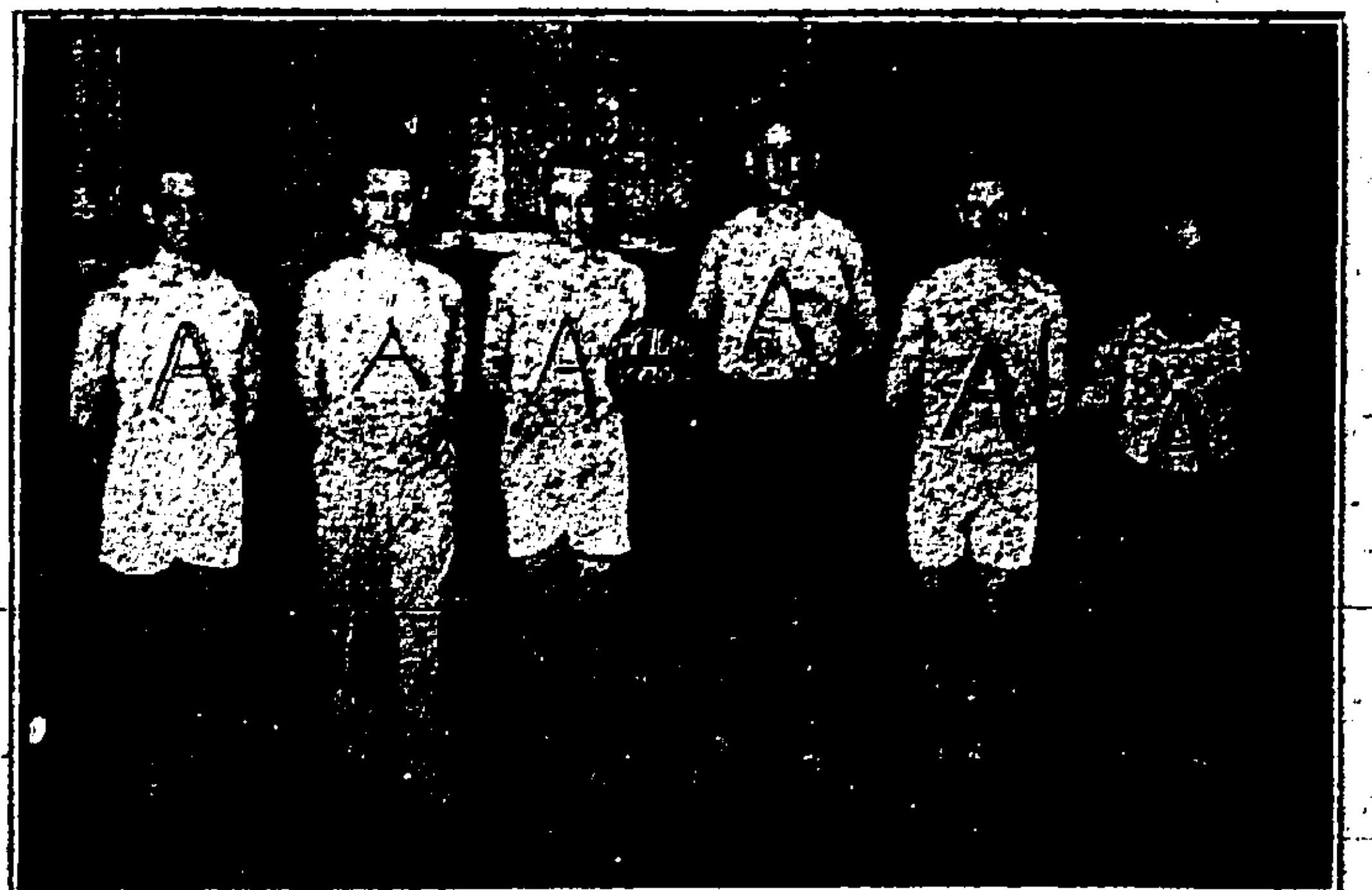


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Hongkong American Basket Ball Team (League Champions for 1920).

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AN OLD FAVOURITE IN A NEW BOTTLE

A CHANGE
NECESSITATED BY
TOO FREQUENT
IMITATIONS OF
THE ORIGINAL
SQUARE BOTTLE.

A
NOVEL BOTTLE
FILLED WITH
PERFECT
"SCOTCH"

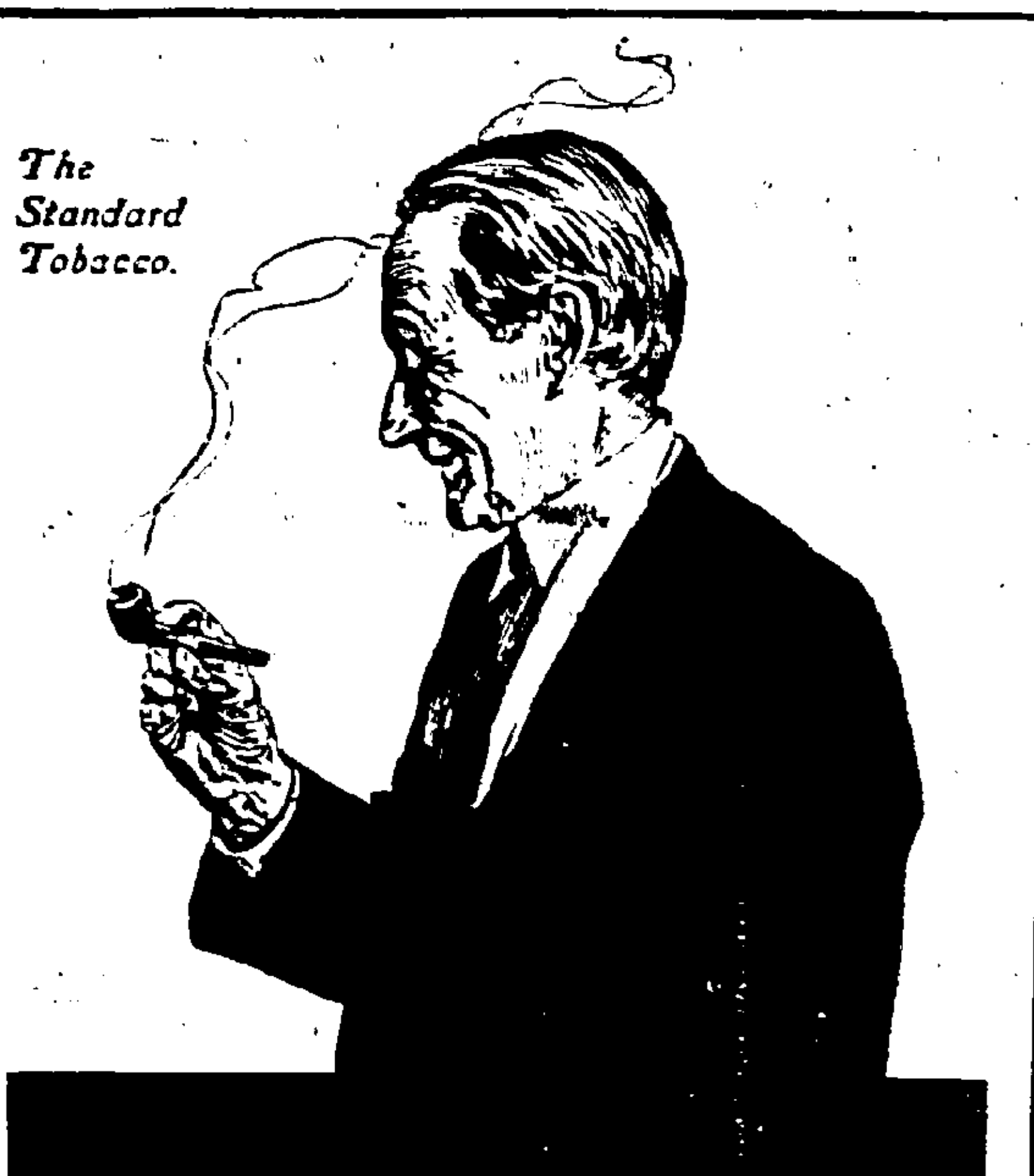


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INWARD MAILS.

Straits and Calcutta—Per YET-OROFU M. 1st May.
Straits—Per DUNERA 1st May.
Japan—Per ST. ALBANS 1st May.
Shanghai—Per ICHANG 1st May.
U.S.A., Canada and Manila—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 2nd May.
Japan—Per SEIYOM 1st May.
Europe (via Negapatam)—Per LAKE ONAWA 2nd May.
Japan—Per YAMAGATA M. 3rd May.
Bombay—Per TOTOMI M. 3rd May.
Shanghai—Per SUNNING 3rd May.
Japan—Per TSUYAMA M. 4th May.
Straits and Calcutta—Per TOYO M. 6th May.
Bombay—Per FUKKAI M. 7th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Chefoo & Dairen—Per HSIN-LEE 2nd May, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M. 2nd May, 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per ST. ALBANS 2nd May, Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE VIA VICTORIA, B.C.—Per SUWA M. 2nd May, Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

Philippine Is., Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per VICTORIA 2nd May, Reg. 5 p.m. 3rd Letters 8.30 a.m.

MONDAY, 3RD MAY.

Straits & Bangkok—Per HAITAN 3rd May, 2 p.m.
Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING 3rd May, 10 a.m.
Honolulu & San Francisco—Per BRAVE COEUR 3rd May, 10 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA M. 3rd May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 4TH MAY.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHUSAN 4th May, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SHANSI 4th May, 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI LOONG 4th May, 1 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING 4th May, 3 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and N. China—Per ICHANG 4th May, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per LOKSANG 4th May, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MAY.

Saigon—Per PHEUMPENH 5th May, 9 a.m.
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJIPANAS 5th May, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU 6th May, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING 6th May, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 6th May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 7TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG 7th May, 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT

April 30d. 12h. 15m.—No change from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has again decreased slightly to 101.5 at all stations; a shallow depression extends from Amoy into the 10.15 C. Is. Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10-day, 2.3 inches. Total since January 1st, 12.38 inches, against an average of 11.57 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 10.15 TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong to 600 ft. 3 E to 4 S, variable, moderate, 1000 ft. local rain.
2 Formosa Channel. 3 E to 4 S, variable, moderate, 1000 ft. local rain.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamock) 3 E to 4 S, variable, moderate, 1000 ft. local rain.
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan) 3 E to 4 S, variable, moderate, 1000 ft. local rain.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 30, 1920.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.
Day On date On date.
Barometer 22.73 22.73 22.71
Temperature 74 71 74
Humidity 79 95 85
Wind Direction E E E
Force 3 2 3
Weather 0 end 0
Rain 0.10 0.00 0.81
Highest open air temperature on the 24h 74
Lowest " " " " " " 59
H. R. Observatory, Apr. 30, 1920.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

SATURDAY, 8TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN 8th May, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY 11TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING 11th May, 1 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SUIYANG 11th May, 3 p.m.

10-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	500
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	445
North China	165
Union	177½
Yangtze	255
Far Eastern	119
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	138
H. K. Fire	300
Shipping.	
Douglases	33
H.K. Steamboats	24
Indos (Prof.)	20
Indos (Def.)	200
Shella	220
Ferries	34 35
Refineries.	
Sugars	225
Malabons	42
Mining.	
Railans	120½
Langkats	17
Shanghai Loans	17
Shai Explorations	17
Rands	100
Tronohs	37½
Ural Caspians	37½
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	88
K. Docks	152 152½ 3
Shai Docks	135
N. Engineerings	125
Lands, Hotel & Buildings.	
Centrals	107
H.K. Hotels	121
L. Invest.	105
H. Phreys Est.	650
K'loon Lands	40
L. Reclamations	140
West Points	50
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	655
Kung Yiks	67
Lau Kung Mows	425
Oriental	310
Shai Cottons	350
Yangtzepeeps	45
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	6.60 6.80
China Borneos	6.80
Do. Light old b. 7½ new sa. 5½	6.80
China Providents	6.80
Dairy Farms	35½
Electric H. K.	25 24 5
Electric Macao	34
Hongkong Rope	21
Hk. Tramways	6.15
Peak Trams, old	6.10
Do. new	80 80 10
Steam Landries	4.00
Steel Foundries	10
Water-works	13
Watsons	6.10
Wm. Powells	13
Wisemans	27½

Hongkong, May 1, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate, closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

T.T.	4.8
Demand	4.84
30 d/s	4.85
60 d/s	4.86
4 m/s	4.87
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	202
T/T Japan	130½
T/T India	204
Demand, India	204
T/T San Francisco & New York	90
T/T Java	228
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	15.15
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4/10½
4 m/s. D/P	4/10½
6 m/s. L/C	4/11
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	4/11½
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	91¼
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	15.25
6 m/s. France	15.95
Demand, Germany	90½
Demand, New York	90½
T/T Bombay	204
Demand, Bombay	204
T/T Calcutta	204
Demand, Calcutta	180½
Demand, Manila	202
Demand, Singapore	Nom.
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	45½
Sovereign	4.20 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	30
Bar Silver, ready	64½
forward	63
Bank of England rates 7½	—
New York/London	3.84

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. piece	\$3/5 dis.
10 "	\$3/5 dis.
5 "	\$1 2/5 dis.
Canton sub-coins	44½ dis.

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SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TIDE TABLE.

26th April to 2nd May 1920.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Mon. 26	4.30	4.6	4.4	4.3
Tues. 27	5.15	4.9	4.1	4.3
Wed. 28	6.00	5.2	3.8	4.3
Thurs. 29	6.45	5.5	3.5	4.3
Fri. 30	7.30	5.8	3.2	4.3
Sat. 1	8.15	6.1	2.9	4.3
Sun. 2	9.00	6.4	2.6	4.3

in morning, & afternoon.

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